

## TUBERCULOSIS

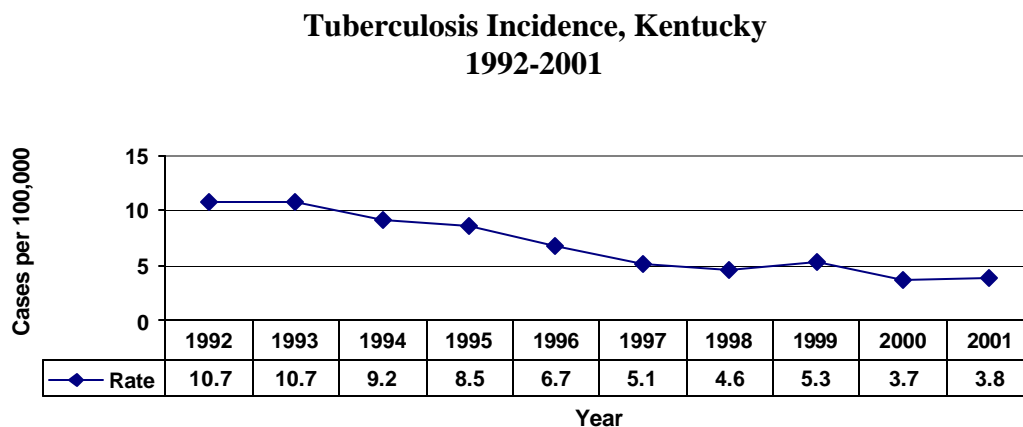
Tuberculosis is a bacterial disease usually affecting the lungs (pulmonary TB) caused by organisms in the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. tuberculosis*, *M. bovis*, and *M. africanum*). Other parts of the body (extrapulmonary TB) also may be affected (e.g., brain, lymph nodes, kidneys, bones, joints, larynx, intestines, eyes). Systemic symptoms include low-grade fever, night sweats, fatigue, and weight loss. In pulmonary or laryngeal TB, there also may be hemoptysis, a persistent and productive cough, chest pain, and shortness of breath. Transmission generally occurs when a susceptible person inhales airborne infectious droplet nuclei from the cough or sneeze of an infectious person.

### **Laboratory Confirmation by one of the following methods:**

- ?? Isolation of *M. tuberculosis* or *M. tuberculosis* complex organisms from a clinical specimen, **OR**
- ?? Demonstration of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen by nucleic acid amplification test, **OR**
- ?? Demonstration of acid-fast bacilli in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained. This criterion has most commonly been used to diagnose tuberculosis in the post mortem setting.

### **Case Classification**

*Confirmed:* A case that meets the clinical case definition or is laboratory confirmed.

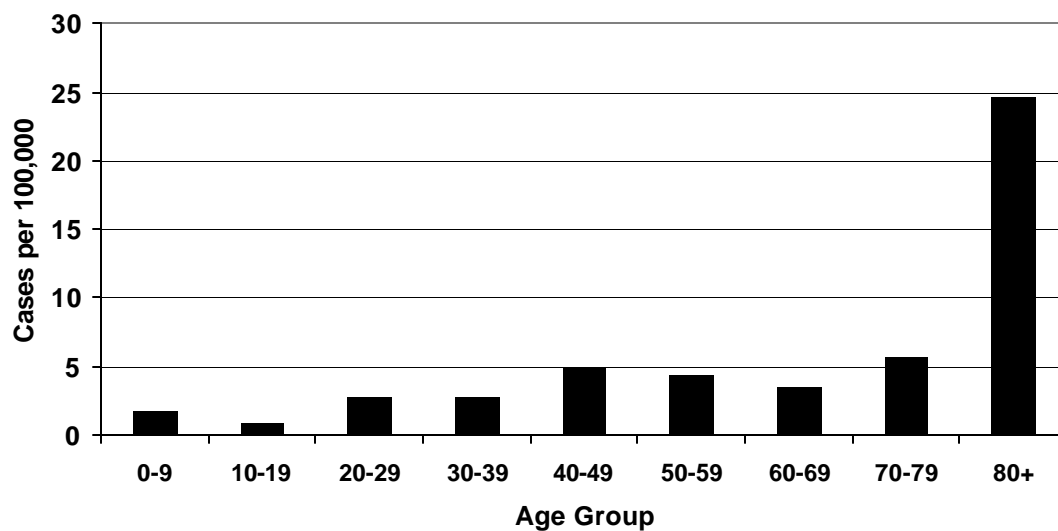


## Epidemiology

Kentucky	2001	Rate per 100,000	U.S. Rate (2001) per 100,000
Cases	152	3.8	<u>5.6</u>

Cases by Gender		Rate per 100,000	Cases by Race	Rate per 100,000
Female	41	2.0	Asian/Pacific Is.	28.8
Male	111	5.6	Hispanic	15.0
			African/American	8.1
			White	2.9

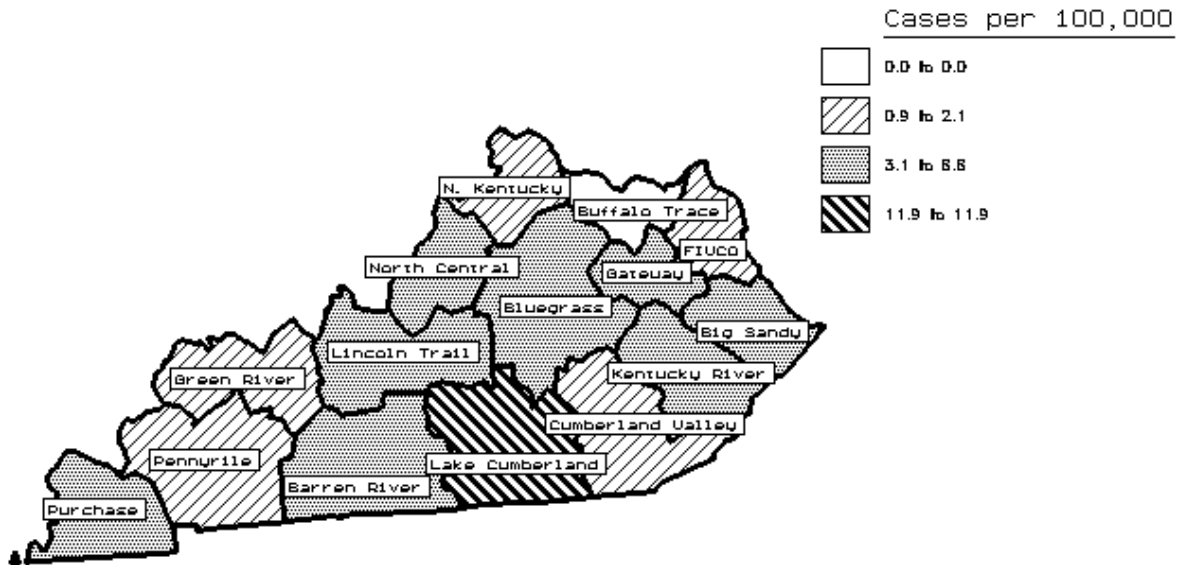
### Tuberculosis, Age-Specific Incidence Kentucky, 2001



The incidence of reported tuberculosis cases continues to be highest in persons 80 and older. Ten of the 152 diagnosed cases were homeless in the past year, 10 were residents of a long term care facility at the time of diagnosis, 5 were residents of correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis and 102 of the cases were in persons who had not been employed within the previous 24 months.

The country of origin was non-United States for 18.4% of the cases.

### Tuberculosis by District, Kentucky Annual Incidence, 2001



The Lake Cumberland District reported the highest rate of 11.9 cases per 100,000, followed by Gateway District with a rate of 6.6 cases per 100,000 and Kentucky River District with a rate of 5.0 cases per 100,000.

District	Rate per 100,000	District	Rate per 100,000
Purchase	3.1	Pennyrile	0.9
Green River	1.9	Barren River	3.1
Lincoln Trail	3.3	North Central	4.6
Northern Kentucky	1.8	Buffalo Trace	0.0
Gateway	6.6	Fivco	1.5
Big Sandy	3.1	Kentucky River	5.0
Cumberland Valley	2.1	Lake Cumberland	11.9
Bluegrass	4.5		